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## Some Fungi from South America

BY F. S. EARLE

Professor C. F. Baker has placed in my hands for determination a small lot of fungi collected during the fall of 1898 near Santa Marta, United States of Colombia. I am indebted to Mr. A. P. Morgan for the examination of the Xylariaceae and to Dr. P. Dietel for the determination of the Uredinales, and for the accompanying notes on them.

COLEOSPORIUM ELEPHANTOPODIS (Schw.) Thüm.

On *Elephantopus* sp., no. 86.

PUCCINIA CLAVIFORMIS Thüm.

On *Solanum* sp., no. 76.

PUCCINIA APPENDICULATA Wint.

On some plant of the Bignoniaceae (?), no. 93.

"The appendages on the stem are poorly developed and are frequently wanting, yet I think it is easy to see that this determination is correct."

**Puccinia bombacis** Dietel sp. nov.

Sori hypophylli, sparsi, mediocres, pulvinati, firmi, brunnei; teleutosporeae oblongae vel ellipsoideae, utrinque rotundatae, varius basi attenuatae, ad septum paulo vel vix constrictae,  $30-40 \times 13-18 \mu$ , episporio dilute bruneo levi, apice incrassato indentae pedicillo firmo usque  $50 \mu$  longo suffulto.

On *Bombax* sp., no. 80.

"This is a *Leptopuccinia* which has the appearance of *Puccinia malvacearum* Mart., but has much smaller spores."

UROMYCES MANIHOTIS P. Henn.—Uredo

"Hennings has only described the telentospores but on specimens received from him I also find the uredospores which correspond exactly with this no. 84."

**Uromyces cissampelidis** Dietel sp. nov.

Sori hypophylli, minuti, sparsi, uredosporiferi cinnamomei, teleutosporiferi atrofusci; uredosporeae obovatae vel subglobosae,

20–26  $\times$  19–23  $\mu$  echinulatae brunneae. Teleutospores ellipsoideae vel rarius globosae, episporio crasso, levi, apice valde incrassato, obscure castaneo indute, pedicello usque 40  $\mu$  longo donatae.

On *Cissampelos* sp., no. 83.

SOROSPORIUM SYNTERISMAE (Schw.) Farl.

On *Andropogon* sp., no. 97.

HYMENOCHAETE PURPUREA Cke. & Morg.

On dead twigs, no. 104.

**Auricularia nigra** (Schw.) Earle

On dead stumps and logs, nos. 106, 107.

In young specimens the color of the hymenium is ater rather than nigrescent, otherwise the specimens agree well with the description given in Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 6: 768 (under *Hirneola*). This striking fungus has so much the aspect of a *Peziza* that it is no wonder Schweinitz placed it in that genus.

TRYBLIDIELLA RUFULA (Spreng.) Sacc.?

On dead twigs, no. 103.

Much like this widely distributed and variable species but the ascospores are rather narrow, 24–28  $\times$  7–8  $\mu$ , and the disc is black, not at all reddish as is usually the case.

ASTERINA MELASTOMATIS Lev.?

Epiphyllous: perithecia in a scanty radiating brown mycelium, soon confluent, forming black, brittle, somewhat elevated stroma-like crusts, 2–3 or more mm. in diameter, each containing numerous prominent perithecia about 200–300  $\mu$  in diameter: asci suborbicular, about 35  $\times$  25  $\mu$ , paraphyses none: ascospores inordinate, brown, about equally uniseptate, ends obtuse, 16–20  $\times$  6  $\mu$ .

On living leaves of some plant of the Melastomaceae, no. 90.

The description of this species (Saccardo, Syll. Fung. 1: 51) is too brief and unsatisfactory for positive determination in the absence of authentic specimens. The fact that *Dothidea melastomatis* Kuntze, is given as a probable synonym goes to confirm the correctness of the determination since the mass of confluent perithecia looks much like a black stroma.

PHYLLACHORA GRAMINIS (Pers.) Fckl.

On *Oplismenus*? no. 95.

**Apiospora sparsa** sp. nov.

Perithecia few, usually one to three or, by confluence, twelve or more, arranged linearly on a scanty inconspicuous subiculum, buried but elevating and rupturing the epidermis, black, small, 150–200  $\mu$ , ostiolum papillate-emergent: asci oval, thin-walled, soon ruptured, about  $80 \times 12$ – $18 \mu$ , paraphyses thread-like, indistinct, soon gelatinized: ascospores obliquely uniseriate or inordinate, narrowly ovate, ends obtuse, straight or slightly curved, hyaline or faintly olivaceous, very unequally two-celled, basal cell about  $4 \times 4 \mu$ , spore  $20$ – $22 \times 6 \mu$ .

On the dead culms of some slender grass, no. 105.

**HYPOXYLON COCCINEUM** Bull.

On dead branches, no. 101 (Det. Morgan).

**Hypoxyylon Bakeri** sp. nov.

Stroma determinate, irregularly rounded, convex, scattered or crowded, about 3–8 mm.: perithecia crowded, covering the entire stroma, globose, prominent, dark brown, black within, large,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.; ostiolum minutely papillate, black, shining: asci cylindrical,  $60$ – $80 \times 5 \mu$ , paraphyses abundant, thread-like: ascospores obliquely monostichous, unequilateral, ends rounded, light brown,  $9 \times 3$ – $4 \mu$ .

On dead branches, no. 87.

**Marsonia agaves** sp. nov.

Acervuli scattered or crowded on yellowish areas, large,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm., prominent, orange yellow, at maturity bursting centrally, the lacerate upturned edges of the epidermis surrounding the opening like an aecidia cup: sporules sub-cylindric, ends rounded, at first continuous, finally faintly uniseptate, about  $14 \times 4 \mu$ .

On languishing leaves of *Agave* sp., no. 97. Other areas on the same leaf are blackened by some miniature fungus, probably belonging to the Pyrenomycetes.